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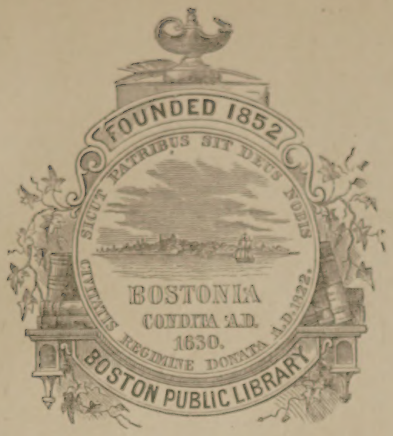

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PAMPHLETS.

Phila

Independence Hall

PUBLIC LIBRARY
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CITY OF BOSTON

223,245

June 7, 1877.

The National Museum, Independence Hall.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18th, 1875.

THE Board of Managers invite the attention of the people of the United States to the establishment of the National Museum, and invoke their aid in carrying out the design, and in the effort to dedicate Independence Hall as a PERPETUAL MONUMENT to the Founders of America.

Under the sanction of the Mayor and city authorities, the restoration of the whole building to its original condition has been nearly completed by a Committee of Gentlemen who have organized a co-ordinate Board, consisting of thirteen Ladies, resident in Philadelphia, with authority to appoint Corresponding Secretaries in the several United States.

The two Committees, working together, have already formed an invaluable collection of portraits and relics of colonial and revolutionary times, which are deposited in the rooms allotted them. Independence Chamber itself now contains nothing but such furniture as was actually in use in June and July, 1776, and on the walls hang the portraits of the men only who have rendered this room famous.

The chamber opposite, once the room of the Colonial Judiciary, is set apart to contain relics and portraits illustrating the period from 1682 to 1787, especially the latter year; and here hang the portraits of the Framers of the Constitution of the United States.

Our plan is to extend the Museum by a *loan* collection. Deposits will be received for such times as the owners may designate; certificates are given therefor, and each article is duly numbered, with name of owner attached. The expense of transportation to the Museum and back to the Depositor is paid by the city of Philadelphia, after the proposed deposit has been submitted to this Board and approved thereby.

Every precaution has been taken to render the whole building fire-proof, and each room is in charge of a Superintendent, with a special police officer on duty during the day, while watchmen are on guard at night. Cases of plate glass, securely locked, are provided for such articles as need this protection.

The Corresponding Secretaries of the Board are authorized to establish such State Boards as they may judge expedient, over which they shall preside.

[OVER.]

Owners of revolutionary relics and portraits are invited to correspond with any member of the Board of Managers of the National Museum in Philadelphia, or with any of the Corresponding Secretaries, whose names are herewith given.

AGNES IRWIN, *President*,
No. 1834 Spruce Street.

CATHERINE KEPPELE MEREDITH, *Depositary*,
No. 1830 De Lancey Place.

JULIA RUSH BIDDLE,
(Mrs. ALEX. BIDDLE,) No. 712 Walnut Street.

ANNE HOPKINSON FOGGO,
(Mrs. EDWARD A. FOGGO,) No. 268 S. 9th Street.

ARMINE NIXON HART,
(Mrs. CHAS. HENRY HART,) No. 1834 Pine Street.

CORNELIA FRANCES TAYLOR,
No. 1904 South Rittenhouse Square.

KATHARINE JOHNSTON WHARTON,
(Mrs. HENRY WHARTON,) No. 2011 De Lancey Place.

ALICE CAMPBELL ETTING,
(Mrs. FRANK M. ETTING,) No. 1315 Spruce Street.

ANN INGERSOLL HUTCHINSON,
(Mrs. JAMES H. HUTCHINSON,) No. 2019 Walnut St.

ANNA RIDDLE SCOTT,
(Mrs. THOS. A. SCOTT,) No. 1832 S. Rittenhouse Sq.

SARAH BUTLER WISTER,
(Mrs. OWEN J. WISTER,) Butler Place, Branchtown P.O.

MARY JOHNSON BROWN CHEW, *Secretary*,
(Mrs. SAMUEL CHEW,) Germantown.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

For MASSACHUSETTS,	Miss MARY ADAMS, Quincy.
For RHODE ISLAND,	Mrs. MOSES BROWN IVES GODDARD, Providence.
For CONNECTICUT,	Mrs. D. W. LYMAN, New Haven.
For NEW YORK,	Miss ELIZABETH CLARKSON JAY, No. 296 Madison Avenue, New York.
For NEW JERSEY,	Mrs. WILLIAM S. STRYKER, Trenton.
For DELAWARE,	Mrs. HARRY ROGERS, New Castle.
For MARYLAND,	Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD, Baltimore.
For VIRGINIA,	Mrs. WILLIAM CARRINGTON MAYO, Richmond.
For SOUTH CAROLINA,	Mrs. CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Charleston.
For DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,	Mrs. (ADMIRAL) PHILLIPS SYDNEY LEE, Washington.
For KENTUCKY,	Mrs. WILLIAM PRESTON, Lexington.
For FLORIDA,	Mrs. ELLEN CALL LONG, Tallahassee.
For MINNESOTA,	Mrs. (JUDGE) CHATFIELD, Belleplains.
For LOUISIANA,	Mrs. SAMUEL W. DORSEY, New Orleans.

1776-1876.

Centennial Memorial.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such forms, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies. — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress, in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. —

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

Richard Henry Lee
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry
Step. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
Sam. Huntington
Wm. Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton

John Hancock

Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Saml. Adams
John Adam
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry
Step. Hopkins
William Ellery
Roger Sherman
Sam. Huntington
Wm. Williams
Oliver Wolcott
Matthew Thornton
Josiah Bartlett
Wm. Whipple
Saml. Adams
John Adams

Accession No. 221,245

Added [illegible] 187[illegible].

Catalogued by

Revised by

Memoranda.

THE OLD LIBERTY BELL.

BY FRANK M. ETTING.

From the American Historical Record for January, 1873.

OLD LIBERTY BELL.

So great is the power of association, that its magnetic rays may render famous, when brought to bear upon it, any object be it never so trivial in itself. Even our great Town Bell is thus *polarised* by the Revolutionary events with which it is intimately connected.

In one of the most beautiful of his experiments, Prof. Tyndall exhibited the refraction of light through water by puffing a few whiffs from a segar into the adjacent atmosphere—an exemplification of his ability *ex fumo dare lucem.* It seems possible to avail ourselves of the murky medium of the past (even that of a Bell) to evolve reflections worthy of analysis by deeper thinkers than Antiquaries or even Patriots.

In 1751, the State House at Philadelphia was approaching completion; the lower floor had already been occupied for some sixteen years, one chamber by the Supreme Court, and the other by the Representatives of the Freemen of the

Province of Pennsylvania, then consisting of one body—By order of the latter, a Committee of which Mr. Speaker Norris was the Chairman, was empowered to obtain a new Bell for the Building.

The desire for procuring bells and building steeples just at this time seems to have shown itself in religious, as well as political corporations. In this same year the vestry men of Christ church opened a subscription for this purpose, a member declaring at the Board "that there is a hearty inclination to the thing in the inhabitants of this city not only of our own church but in sundry persons of other religious Societies."[1]

It must not hastily be concluded however that Bells were then to be introduced for the first time. As early as 1712, two bells "the little bell" and "the great bell," were certainly used by the Christ Church congregation, whether suspended in a belfry or "hung in the crotch of a tree close by" seems to be undetermined; unquestionably the latter mode was adopted for the government bell, an accompaniment to official proclamations in the province at least as early as 1685. It is not improbable that this latter was brought over by William Penn himself. The earliest mention of its use is in language so quaint as to justify its "counterfeit" presentation. [See the following page.]

AND WHICH READS AS FOLLOWS.

PENNSILVANIA

By the President and Council

These are to give General Notice, That our Present Soveraign King James the Second, will be Published, in the Front Street upon Delaware River, over against the Governours Gate to Morrow Morning at the Ninth hour upon the Wringing of the Bell.

Philadelphia the 11th, 5d Month 1685 — Signed by Order Richard Ingelo Cl. Concillii

Pursuant to this order the following proclamation was read, here given verbatim from the original manuscript used by the Sheriff.—

PENNSILVANIA

Philadelphia the 12th *of the* 3rd *Mo* 1685.

We the president & the provincial Counsell accompanied with the representatives of the freemen in Assembly & divers magistrates officers & other persons of note do in duty & in concurrance with our neighbouring provinces sollemnly publish & declare that James Duke of York & Albany by the decease of our late soveraigne Charles the 2d is now become our lawfull liege lord & king James the 2d of England Scotland France & Ireland & amongst other of his dominions in America of this Province of Pennsilvania & its Territorys king, to whom we acknowledge faithfull & constant obedience hartily wishing him a happy raigne in health peace & prosperity—

And so God Save the King

THO LLOYD President

Tho Holme	Jon Roades
Christo Taylor	W. Greene
Phinehas Pemberton	Jon Simpcock
Willm Frampton	Jon Cann
Wm Southbe	Willm Wood
Peter Aldricks	Tho Janney
Wm Darvall	Jon Barnes
Luke Watson	Ricd Ingelo

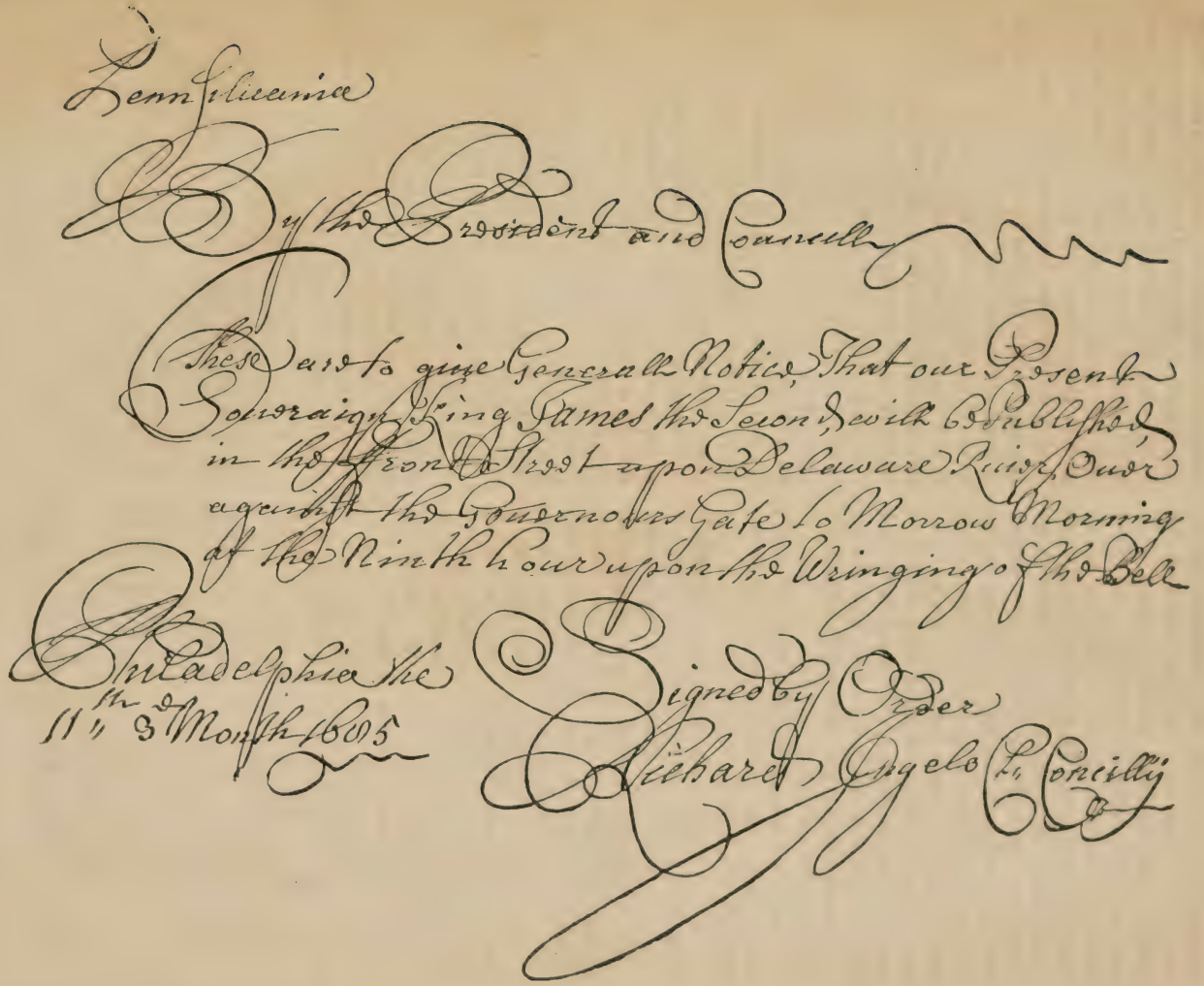
Clark Counsell

This Province Bell was most likely transferred to the cupola of the Court House or "Towne Hall" on its erection in 1705-6 at Second on High Street. It is its successor whose history is attempted.

The original letter books of Isaac Norris cannot now be found but fortunately his descendant Joseph Parker Norris, had procured copies, and it appears from these that Robert Charles, then in London, was commissioned November 1st, 1751, to procure a good bell of about two thousand pounds weight, at a cost of about £100 sterling; it was to be cast by the best workmen, to be examined carefully before it was shipped and to contain "in well-shaped letters round it," *By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in the city of Philadelphia* 1752, and underneath *Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof. Levt.* xxv. 10.

The Bell duly arrived at the end of August, 1752, in apparent good order,

[1] Rev. Dr. Dorr's, History of Christ Church.



Penn Silvania

By the President and Councill

These are to give Generall Notice, That our Present Soveraign King James the Seiond, is this Day Published in the Front Street upon Delaware River, Over against the Governors Gate to Morrow Morning at the Ninth hour upon the Wringing of the Bell

Philadelphia the 11th 3d Month 1685

Signed by Order
Richard Ingelo Deputy Secretary

but a few days afterwards, notwithstanding all the cautionary instructions given, "the Superintendents had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence as it was hung up to try the sound." An effort was then made to send it back by Capt. Budden,[1] who had brought it over in the "Matilda," but he could not take it on board—"upon which" Mr. Norris writes "two ingenious workmen undertook to cast it here, and I am just now (March 10, 1753,) informed they have this day opened the mould and have got a good bell, which I confess pleases me very much that we should first venture upon and succeed in the greatest bell cast, for aught I know, in English America."

This American bell was hung up in its place early in 1753, as will appear by the following bill:

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 17, 1753.

The Province,

TO EDMUND WOOLEY, Dr.

For sundrys advanced for raising the Bell Frame and putting up the Bell.

A peck Potatoes, 2s. 9d: 14 lbs. Beef at —4s. 8d; 4 Gammons, 36 lb. at 6d.—18s.	£1	6	5
Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Butter,	0	2	0
A Cheese, 13 lb. at 6d.—6s. 6d; Beef 30 lb. at 4d.—10s; a peck Potatoes, 2s. 7d.	0	19	1
300 Limes, 14s. 3 gallons Rum, of John Jones, 14s,	1	8	0
36 Loaves of Bread, of Lacey, ye Baker,	0	9	0
Cooking and Wood, 8s. Earthenware and Candles, of Duchee, 13s. 4d.	0	11	4
A barrel of Beer, of Anthony Morris,	0	18	0
	£5	13	10

Errors excepted, ED. WOOLEY.

"The mould was finished in a very masterly manner and the letters I am told are better than in the old one. When we broke up the metal our judges here generally agreed it was too high and brittle, and cast several little bells out of it, to try the sound and strength. We fixed upon a mixture of an ounce and one half of copper to one pound of the old bell and in this proportion we now have it."

It was soon found however that the composition of this bell was defective, *too* much copper having been added; "so many witticisms were made thereon by the towns people that Pass, (a native of the Isle of Malta) and a son of Charles Stow who were the persons who originally undertook to recast the Bell, and who had made the mould in a masterly manner and run the metal well," insisted upon making another essay, and in June, 1753, their second Bell was placed in position in the State House steeple. This event was duly chronicled in the papers of the day.[1]

There seems to have existed a contrariety of opinion as to the acceptability of this second attempt, but as far as can be ascertained the Bell continued to be used without any further effort to amend its sound. Thus it was that on Monday the 8th day of July, 1776, (*not* on 4th)[2] at

[1] This same mariner also brought over gratuitously, the bells for Christ church, which in consequence were always made upon his arrival to chime forth their greetings and thanks.

[1] The following is from the Maryland Gazette of Thursday, July 5, 1753.

Philadelphia, June 7th 1753. Last week was raised and fixed in the State House steeple, the new great Bell, cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2080 lbs. with this motto, "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof—Lev. xxv. 10.

Extract from the "Centenary Memorial."

[2] "Congress did not authorise the official promulgation of Independence till the next day, (5th)—It sat usually with closed doors, its members pledged to secrecy—so important a step as a severance of the ties which connected the Colonies with the mother country could not have been agitated and acted upon without admitting the general public into a knowledge of the fact, apart from which it was wished and indeed designed, as has already been shown, to predicate the action of the federal Congress, upon the expressed wishes of the individual Colonies. In the correspondence of the day accordingly on this subject, we do not find the usual reticence; delegates did not hesitate in their familiar letters both to prognosticate the event in June, but also immediately after the action of July 2nd—the really important day,—to announce

12 o'clock at noon, this very Bell rang out to the citizens of Philadelphia, the glad tidings, that a new nation had a few days before sprung into existence, proclaiming, in language understood by every ear, ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL.

This fulfilment of that portion of the text inscribed upon its surface has been celebrated in prose and in verse. Whether the result of a "coincidence" only or whether an inspiration induced Mr. Speaker Norris, thus to baptise his State House Bell would seem a mere choice of words determinable by one's stand point, but certain it is that the Divine command to which reference is thus made is about now to be obeyed to the letter.

AND YE SHALL HALLOW THE FIFTIETH YEAR AND PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF: IT SHALL BE A JUBILEE UNTO YOU.—Lev. xxv. 10.

Such in full are the words of Holy Writ, such the Handwriting on the Wall.

We consult the oldest inhabitant, we scan the records of the day in vain for any especial notice of the first fiftieth birth day of the Nation, but the second its golden anniversary is about to be a "Jubilee" unto us and unto all men.

Honor be to that man who made the first move whether he be familiar with the scriptural injunction, or the unconscious instrument in the hands of His Maker.

For full fifty years as nearly as can be ascertained, our Liberty Bell continued to celebrate every national anniversary, and then—it cracked, it had performed its mission and was mute forever.

Its vicissitudes had however been many; when the American forces in 1777, were about to leave Philadephia, the Bell (and those of Christ church, its coadjutors in announcing Independence, shared its fortunes) was taken down by the Commissary and transported to Allentown to prevent its falling into the hands of the British, who were then about to occupy the city.

Though brought back to town after the evacuation it does not seem to have been restored to its original place in the old steeple. The latter made of wood had been for some time in a state of decay, and being at last considered by the Assembly in a dangerous condition was ordered in April, 1781, to be taken down.

"The heavy Fraim whereon the Bell used to hang," was lowered into the brick tower where it still remains. The tower was plainly though sufficiently and effectually covered for the preservation of the building and surmounted by a slender spire or point.

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the fact as the most memorable epoch in the history of America, a day to be celebrated throughout all time. Still it was not till the 5th that it was "Resolved that copies of the Declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Councils of Safety and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops, that it be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the army."

These "copies" were printed broadsides signed by John Hancock, as President, and attested by Charles Thomson, as Secretary.

In Philadelphia, pursuant to this resolution duly laid before the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania on Saturday 6th July, it was ordered by that body —besides communicating with other counties of the State.—

"That the Sheriff of Phila. read or cause to be read and proclaimed at the State House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 8th day of July, instant at 12 o'clock at noon of this same day, the Declaration of the Representatives of the United States of America, and that he cause all his officers and the constables of the said city to attend the reading thereof.

Resolved that every member of this Committee in or near the city be ordered to meet at the committee chamber before 12 o'clock Monday, to proceed to the State House, where the Declaration of Independence is to be proclaimed."

The Committee of Inspection of the city, and Liberties were requested to attend.

We have ample evidence that this programme was literally carried out. That the Declaration was read and proclaimed from the stage, the popular rostrum of the day, which had been erected in the State House yard by the Philosophical Society near its Hall, to observe the transit of Venus. That it was read by John Nixon, a son-in-law of Robt. Morris, and a prominent member of the Committee of Safety, that a vast concourse of people greeted it by loud cheers. That the constituted authorities were present, including a number of the Delegates to Congress, and "the bells rang all day and almost all night even the chimes (Christ church) chimed away."

The royal insignia of authority were at the same time removed from the Court Room in the State House and duly burnt.

Immediately in front of the spire on the main roof, the Bell itself was suspended with a slight covering or shed built over it as is seen in Birch's familiar views of the State House. The Bill for this work is also extant and may interest the curious:

"*Mr. Thomas Nevell,*"
for the State House. 1781,
To JOHN COBURN, Dr.

July 16—To sundry hands getting down the Old Steeple, and getting up the new one, getting up the Bell, and fixing of it, - - -	£12	00	00
To the two falls and blocks and Crab getting the Old Steeple down and the new up, and the Bell, -	8	00	00
	£20	00	00

Note—This is the Rigger's bill against Nevell the Carpenter."

The 4th July, 1828, was celebrated by the completion of a new steeple, made to resemble the original as nearly as circumstances would admit; these circumstances were the placing therein a clock with four faces made by Lukens, and a new bell without a clapper, upon which the clock was to strike the hours by means of a hammer—another hammer to be worked by machinery for fire alarm?

I may add that the present bell which was cast by J. Wilbank, of Philadelphia, was completed and placed in position on 11th September, 1828. It is stated that "the dimensions of this bell were scientifically calculated previously to being cast, and so accurately that the weight was in excess only 75 lbs. its total weight being 4275 lbs. and cost $1,923 75."

This vaunt however is not sustained by the estimate submitted in advance to Councils, as its weight was to be 4,000 lbs. still as the increased, over the intended, weight of the original bell was but eighty pounds, it would not appear that our more modern bell founder could plume himself on any progression in "scientific calculation" in the intervening seventy-five years.

The old Bell hereupon transferred to the tower was long permitted to remain in dignified retirement, and after a futile effort to restore its sound[1] by enlarging the *causes* of its dissonance, it was stored in Independence Chamber elevated upon a carved pedestal, its tongue uprooted and surmounted by a stuffed eagle

It is now about to be placed in the vestibule of the Hall properly installed upon its original framework, and full in view of the spot it has contributed to consecrate.

Thus embalmed may it always be permitted to remain a living witness to the fulfilment of its own prophecy, as well as a perpetual MONUMENT to its own deeds.

CHASE & TOWN, 142 SOUTH FOURTH ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE

PHILADELPHIA

TEA PARTY OF 1773.

A CHAPTER

FROM

THE HISTORY OF THE OLD STATE HOUSE.

BY

FRANK M. ETTING.

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

TO

The Ladies of the Centennial Tea Party

DECEMBER 17th, 1873.

Philadelphia.

EDWARD STERN, 11 North Sixth St.

LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT: or the Downfall of OPPRESSION.
NORTH
Delaware B.y
From N.York
AMERICA
From Philadelphia
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
THAMES R
TEA from America
PLAN for an India Warehouse in America
Tea for Immediate Sale
1 Lord N....th
2 Lord B....te
3 An East India Director
4 The infamous K....s
5 Belzebub, the Prince of Devils whispering to K....y
6 The genius of the Papers signed Popish Solicitor favour of the Tea
7 The Chairman of the India Company
8 A Group of India Directors
9 A Patriotic Duke of Richmond
10 The Genius of Britain
11 Britannia
12 America represented by a Woman
13 The Sons of Liberty represented by the Natives of America, in their Savage garb
14 The Goddess of Liberty, addressing herself to Fame and pointing to her Sons
15 Fame
16 A view of the Tea Ships in the Harbour of Boston
17 Capt. Lorring Tea-ship with Teas Shipwrecked on Cape Cod
18 A Group of Disappointed Americans merchants refusing the Tea: In hopes of returning in the Plunder of their Country

CHAPTER IV.

1765-1773.

*Protests by the Citizens of Philadelphia against Taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain. * * * Public Meeting in the State House Yard to enforce the return of the "duties Tea."*

* * * * * * * * *

AGAIN, in October, 1773, on the 16th, an immense public meeting was held in the State House Yard. It was called in consequence of the effort made by the East India Company to force upon the good people of Philadelphia tea which had accumulated in immense quantities in their warehouses in London, owing to the absolute refusal of the Americans themselves to import.

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Many months were allowed to elapse, however, ere any attempt was made to exercise that power—when suddenly in 1767, an act was passed for imposing duties on glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea—the duties were trifling, but the discussions incident to the Stamp Act had opened the eyes of the colonists, generally, to their rights as freemen under the Constitution of England. In the guise of a plain farmer, John Dickinson, by a series of letters published in the newspapers, clearly demonstrated the necessity of resisting the imposition of a tax by the British Parliament, and pointed out that a free people are not those over whom only a government is reasonably and equitably exercised, but those who live under a government so constitutionally checked and controlled, that its exercise otherwise is rendered impossible. These letters, reprinted in book form, not only in America, but also in Great Britain, were ably seconded by the newspapers and by the decisive action of the merchants and traders throughout the country, and produced the repeal of this act, though an exception was still made by Parliament. That exception was the duty on *tea*, an article that even then had become a necessity, and had yielded to the East India Company £130,000, sterling, per annum. Relying upon the importance of this beverage, and apparently believing that, by reducing its price, the technical claim of "right to tax America," could continue to be made, an *export* duty was actually taken off, while a *smaller* duty on *importation* into the colonies was imposed, and even this was attempted to be covered up by requiring the payment in England, thus to the consumers the cost apparently was alone increased. The Americans were not to be taken unawares, nor yet to be overcome by the bribe; they detected the "snake in the grass," and forthwith set about crushing its head.

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Notwithstanding, however, this opposition and that of the good people of CHARLESTON the tea was landed at both places, but stored under the protection of the authorities, the consignees having refused to receive it. The firm stand taken by the citizens rendered it dangerous to attempt to expose it for sale, and it is believed none was sold.

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2. That the duty imposed by Parliament upon tea landed in America is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their consent.

3. That the express purpose for which the tax is levied on the Americans, namely, for the support of government, administration of justice, and defence of his Majesty's dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render Assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.

4. That a virtuous and steady opposition to this Ministerial plan of governing America is absolutely necessary to preserve even the shadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himself, and to his posterity.

5. That the resolution lately entered into by the East India Company to send out their tea to America, subject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to enforce this Ministerial plan, and a violent attack upon the liberties of America.

6. That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt.

7. That whoever shall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wise aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea sent or to be sent out by the East India Company, while it remains subject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy of his country.

8. That a committee be immediately chosen to wait on those gentlemen who, it is reported, are appointed by the East India Company to receive and sell said tea, and request them, from a regard to their own characters, and the peace and good order of the city and province, immediately to resign their appointment."

The East India Company, finding it impossible to induce the Americans themselves to import or even to receive the tea as freight on board of ships belonging to the American ports, in collusion with the Ministry, set about chartering vessels for the purpose, having determined in the language of the day "to cram the tea down the throats" of the colonists. These vessels were consigned to different parties in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston. Notice of the actual sailing, on the 27th of September, of the ship with its cargo of tea intended for

Philadelphia, was publicly given in the papers of the first day of December, and, as it was then hourly expected, the "Americans" were urged to "be wise—be virtuous." On the 27th of September the self-constituted Committee for Tarring and Feathering had issued handbills of the most *friendly* kind to the pilots on the Delaware river, admonishing them: "Do your duty if perchance you should meet with the (tea) ship Polly, Captain Ayres," and followed it up, as the vessel was actually reported off Cape May, by an address to the aforesaid captain, which, after a warning to desist from any effort to approach the city *with* his vessel, plainly promises, in case of his persistence: "A halter around your neck, ten gallons of liquid tar scattered on your pate, with the feathers of a dozen wild geese laid over that to enliven your appearance." In the meantime demands were made upon the commissioners to refuse the consignment. Equivocal responses were at first made by some, but finally they all yielded. A card, addressed to Messrs. James & Drinker, probably received no direct response. These gentlemen, however, had united with their fellow-citizens in protesting against the stamp act, and both had signed the non-importation resolutions of 1765; it is not likely, therefore, that such omission proceeded from any want of patriotism.* The card is still extant.

A CARD.

THE PUBLIC preſent their Compliments to Meſſieurs JAMES AND DRINKER. We are informed that YOU have this day received your commiſſion to enſlave your native Country; and, as your frivolous Plea of having received no Advice, relative to the ſcandalous Part you were to act, in the TEA-SCHEME, can no longer ſerve your purpoſe, nor divert our Attention, WE expect and deſire YOU will immediately inform the PUBLIC, by a Line or two to be left at the COFFEE HOUSE, Whether you will, or will not, renounce all Pretenſions to execute that Commiſſion?....THAT WE MAY GOVERN OURSELVES ACCORDINGLY.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1773.

*Abel James, the head of the firm of James & Drinker, who occupied the house of his father-in-law, Thomas Chalkley, immediately on the wharves, as represented in the old painting of Philadelphia by Peter Cooper, was waited upon by a crowd of citizens, and in response to a demand for his resignation then and there made, he gave the guarantee of his word and property that the tea should not be landed, but that the ship should go back to England; then pointing to his young daughter Rebecca, who stood near him, perched on the head of one of her father's hogsheads, he pledged her

The strenuous measures thus taken in Philadelphia in anticipation, were justified by the news received, December 24th, from Boston, of what had there occurred; the announcement was made in an extra of that date:

Friday Evening, 5 o'clock.

"*Yesterday, [December 16th], we had a greater meeting of this body than ever, the country coming in from twenty miles round, and every step was taken that was practicable for returning the teas. The moment it was known out of doors that Mr. Rotch could not obtain a pass for his ship by the castle, (on the outward voyage), a number of people huzza'd in the street, and in a very little time every ounce of the teas on board of Capts. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin was immersed in the bay, without the least injury to private property. The spirit of the people on this occasion surprised all parties who viewed the scene.*

We conceived it to be our duty to afford you the most early advice of this interesting event by express, which, departing immediately, obliges us to conclude.

"By order of the committee."

"*P. S.—The other vessel, viz: Captain Loring, belonging to Messrs. Clark, with fifty-eight chests, was, by the act of God, cast ashore on the back of Cape Cod.*"

On Christmas-day, an express conveying intelligence of the arrival at Chester of the long-expected ship "Polly" reached Philadelphia. Immediately committees were dispatched to the commander. They succeeded in intercepting him at Gloucester Point, and, requiring him to come on shore, represented the general sentiments of the people, and desired him to accompany them to town to ascertain for himself their temper and resolution.

Yielding to their wishes, he reached Philadelphia in the evening. An announcement appeared the next morning, December 27th, at nine o'clock.

"The tea ship having arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America is desired to meet at the State House, this morning, precisely at ten o'clock, to consider what is best to be done in this alarming crisis."

[*a tiro ad vallum*] to the fulfilment of his promise. This young girl in after years married John Thompson, and was the grandmother of (besides several esteemed Philadelphians of the same name) John T. and George T. Lewis, gentlemen so well known on the wharves neighboring the transaction above related, and so esteemed as to need no *pledge* of any kind to fortify to their fellow-citizens their simple word of honor.

The crowd assembled, though upon notice of an hour only, is said to have been the largest ever, up to that time, collected, and the building being found inadequate, an adjournment to the Square took place. The resolutions that were adopted, were concise and peremptory:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the tea on board the ship "Polly," Captain Ayres, shall not be landed.

2. That Captain Ayres shall neither enter, nor report his vessel at the custom-house.

3. That Captain Ayres shall carry back the tea, immediately.

4. That Captain Ayres shall immediately send a pilot on board his vessel, with orders to take charge of her, and to proceed to Reedy Island next high water.

5. That the captain shall be allowed to stay in town till to-morrow, to provide necessaries for his voyage.

6. That he shall then be obliged to leave town and proceed to his vessel, and make the best of his way out of our river and bay.

7. That a committee of four gentlemen be appointed to see these resolves carried into execution."

The meeting was then informed of the spirit and resolution shown upon this subject by the people of Boston, New York and Charleston, whereupon it was unanimously,

Resolved, That this assembly highly approve of the conduct and spirit of the people of New York, Charleston, and Boston, and return their hearty thanks to the people of Boston for their resolution in destroying the tea, rather than suffer it to be landed.

Though it was computed at the time that there were nearly eight thousand persons present at this meeting, the business was conducted with a degree of order and decorum which showed that the importance of the cause was duly felt.

Captain Ayres having been called out, pledged himself that the public wishes should be complied with, and the very next day, he was respectfully attended to the wharf of Messrs. James & Drinker by a concourse of people, who wished him a good voyage, and, "Thus," says a contemporary account, "this important affair, in which there has been so glorious an exertion of public virtue and spirit, has been brought to a happy issue, by which the force of a law, so obstinately persisted in to the prejudice of the national commerce, for the sake of the principle upon which it is founded, (a right of taxing the Americans without their consent) has been effectually broken, and the foundations of American liberty more deeply laid than ever."

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OF THE

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TO BE PUBLISHED BY SUBSCRIPTION IN SIX NUMBERS

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And illustrated by Views and Autographs, to the extent, and in the manner, allowed by subscriptions received.

MR. ETTING has sought absolutely to restore this Historical Hall to its general appearance in 1776, and to illustrate within its walls, in chronological order, the different epochs of our national history. In accomplishing this wish, he has evolved much information, in regard not only to the venerated building itself, but to the events that transpired UNDER ITS ROOF, AND IN THE ADJOINING SQUARE.

These events, well worthy of commemoration by the citizens of Philadelphia at all times, seem essential to the due appreciation of that epoch whose Centennial is to be here celebrated.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

SAMUEL P. TOWN,

No. 402 LIBRARY STREET.

LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT: or the Downfall of OPPRESSION.
NORTH
Delaware Bay
From N. York
AMERICA
From Philadelphia
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
THAMES R
TEA
From America
PLAN for an India Warehouse in America
1 Lord N....th
2 Lord B....te
3 An East India Director
4 The infamous K....s
5 Belgabub, the Prince of Devils whispering to K....y
6 The writer of the Paper signed Publicola in favour of the Tea
7 The Chairman of the India Company
8 A Group of India Directors
9 The Patriotic Duke of Richmond
10 The Genius of Britain
11 Britannia
12 America represented by a Woman
13 The Sons of Liberty represented by the Natives of America, in their Savage garb
14 The Goddess of Liberty, bidding her self to Fame and pointing to her Sons
15 Fame.
16 A View of the Tea Ships in the Harbour of Boston
17 Capt. Lorring's Tea ship wrecked on Cape Cod
18 A Group of Druids represented, Americans returning warr for slaves, at the Tea, in hopes of plundering in the Plunder of their Country.

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can, of right, take from us without our consent; that the claim of Parliament to tax America is, in other words, a claim of right to levy contributions on us at pleasure.

2. That the duty imposed by Parliament upon tea landed in America is a tax on the Americans, or levying contributions on them without their consent.

3. That the express purpose for which the tax is levied on the Americans, namely, for the support of government, administration of justice, and defence of his Majesty's dominions in America, has a direct tendency to render Assemblies useless, and to introduce arbitrary government and slavery.

4. That a virtuous and steady opposition to this Ministerial plan of governing America is absolutely necessary to preserve even the shadow of liberty, and is a duty which every freeman in America owes to his country, to himself, and to his posterity.

5. That the resolution lately entered into by the East India Company to send out their tea to America, subject to the payment of duties on its being landed here, is an open attempt to enforce this Ministerial plan, and a violent attack upon the liberties of America.

6. That it is the duty of every American to oppose this attempt.

7. That whoever shall, directly or indirectly, countenance this attempt, or in any wise aid or abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea sent or to be sent out by the East India Company, while it remains subject to the payment of a duty here, is an enemy of his country.

8. That a committee be immediately chosen to wait on those gentlemen who, it is reported, are appointed by the East India Company to receive and sell said tea, and request them, from a regard to their own characters, and the peace and good order of the city and province, immediately to resign their appointment."

The East India Company, finding it impossible to induce the Americans themselves to import or even to receive the tea as freight on board of ships belonging to the American ports, in collusion with the Ministry, set about chartering vessels for the purpose, having determined in the language of the day "to cram the tea down the throats" of the colonists. These vessels were consigned to different parties in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Charleston. Notice of the actual sailing, on the 27th of September, of the ship with its cargo of tea intended for

Philadelphia, was publicly given in the papers of the first day of December, and, as it was then hourly expected, the "Americans" were urged to "be wise—be virtuous." On the 27th of September the self-constituted Committee for Tarring and Feathering had issued handbills of the most *friendly* kind to the pilots on the Delaware river, admonishing them: "Do your duty if perchance you should meet with the (tea) ship Polly, Captain Ayres," and followed it up, as the vessel was actually reported off Cape May, by an address to the aforesaid captain, which, after a warning to desist from any effort to approach the city *with* his vessel, plainly promises, in case of his persistence: "A halter around your neck, ten gallons of liquid tar scattered on your pate, with the feathers of a dozen wild geese laid over that to enliven your appearance." In the meantime demands were made upon the commissioners to refuse the consignment. Equivocal responses were at first made by some, but finally they all yielded. A card, addressed to Messrs. James & Drinker, probably received no direct response. These gentlemen, however, had united with their fellow-citizens in protesting against the stamp act, and both had signed the non-importation resolutions of 1765; it is not likely, therefore, that such omission proceeded from any want of patriotism.* The card is still extant.

A CARD.

THE PUBLIC preſent their Compliments to Meſſieurs JAMES AND DRINKER. We are informed that YOU have this day received your commiſſion to enſlave your native Country; and, as your frivolous Plea of having received no Advice, relative to the ſcandalous Part you were to act, in the TEA-SCHEME, can no longer ſerve your purpoſe, nor divert our Attention, WE expect and deſire YOU will immediately inform the PUBLIC, by a Line or two to be left at the COFFEE HOUSE, Whether you will, or will not, renounce all Pretenſions to execute that Commiſſion?....THAT WE MAY GOVERN OURSELVES ACCORDINGLY.

Philadelphia, December 2, 1773.

*Abel James, the head of the firm of James & Drinker, who occupied the house of his father-in-law, Thomas Chalkley, immediately on the wharves, as represented in the old painting of Philadelphia by Peter Cooper, was waited upon by a crowd of citizens, and in response to a demand for his resignation then and there made, he gave the guarantee of his word and property that the tea should not be landed, but that the ship should go back to England; then pointing to his young daughter Rebecca, who stood near him, perched on the head of one of her father's hogsheads, he pledged her

The strenuous measures thus taken in Philadelphia in anticipation, were justified by the news received, December 24th, from Boston, of what had there occurred; the announcement was made in an extra of that date:

Friday Evening, 5 o'clock.

"*Yesterday, (December 16th), we had a greater meeting of this body than ever, the country coming in from twenty miles round, and every step was taken that was practicable for returning the teas. The moment it was known out of doors that Mr. Rotch could not obtain a pass for his ship by the castle, (on the outward voyage), a number of people huzza'd in the street, and in a very little time every ounce of the teas on board of Capts. Hall, Bruce, and Coffin was immersed in the bay, without the least injury to private property. The spirit of the people on this occasion surprised all parties who viewed the scene.*

We conceived it to be our duty to afford you the most early advice of this interesting event by express, which, departing immediately, obliges us to conclude.

"By order of the committee."

"*P. S.—The other vessel, viz: Captain Loring, belonging to Messrs. Clark, with fifty-eight chests, was, by the act of God, cast ashore on the back of Cape Cod.*"

On Christmas-day, an express conveying intelligence of the arrival at Chester of the long-expected ship "Polly" reached Philadelphia. Immediately committees were dispatched to the commander. They succeeded in intercepting him at Gloucester Point, and, requiring him to come on shore, represented the general sentiments of the people, and desired him to accompany them to town to ascertain for himself their temper and resolution.

Yielding to their wishes, he reached Philadelphia in the evening. An announcement appeared the next morning, December 27th, at nine o'clock.

"The tea ship having arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America is desired to meet at the State House, this morning, precisely at ten o'clock, to consider what is best to be done in this alarming crisis."

(*a vicum vadium*) to the fulfilment of his promise. This young girl in after years married John Thompson, and was the grandmother of (besides several esteemed Philadelphians of the same name) John T. and George T. Lewis, gentlemen so well known on the wharves neighboring the transaction above related, and so esteemed as to need no *pledges* of any kind to fortify to their fellow-citizens their simple word of honor.

The crowd assembled, though upon notice of an hour only, is said to have been the largest ever, up to that time, collected, and the building being found inadequate, an adjournment to the Square took place. The resolutions that were adopted, were concise and peremptory:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the tea on board the ship "Polly," Captain Ayres, shall not be landed.

2. That Captain Ayres shall neither enter, nor report his vessel at the custom-house.

3. That Captain Ayres shall carry back the tea, immediately.

4. That Captain Ayres shall immediately send a pilot on board his vessel, with orders to take charge of her, and to proceed to Reedy Island next high water.

5. That the captain shall be allowed to stay in town till to-morrow, to provide necessaries for his voyage.

6. That he shall then be obliged to leave town and proceed to his vessel, and make the best of his way out of our river and bay.

7. That a committee of four gentlemen be appointed to see these resolves carried into execution."

The meeting was then informed of the spirit and resolution shown upon this subject by the people of Boston, New York and Charleston, whereupon it was unanimously,

Resolved, That this assembly highly approve of the conduct and spirit of the people of New York, Charleston, and Boston, and return their hearty thanks to the people of Boston for their resolution in destroying the tea, rather than suffer it to be landed.

Though it was computed at the time that there were nearly eight thousand persons present at this meeting, the business was conducted with a degree of order and decorum which showed that the importance of the cause was duly felt.

Captain Ayres having been called out, pledged himself that the public wishes should be complied with, and the very next day, he was respectfully attended to the wharf of Messrs. James & Drinker by a concourse of people, who wished him a good voyage, and, "Thus," says a contemporary account, "this important affair, in which there has been so glorious an exertion of public virtue and spirit, has been brought to a happy issue, by which the force of a law, so obstinately persisted in to the prejudice of the national commerce, for the sake of the principle upon which it is founded, (a right of taxing the Americans without their consent) has been effectually broken, and the foundations of American liberty more deeply laid than ever."

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